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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/633,140	08/01/2003	Roger Goza	Proximity 9-1	3098

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EXAMINER

CHEN, JOSE V

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3637

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/633,140

Applicant(s)

GOZA, ROGER

Examiner

José V. Chen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/03.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim(s) 1 fail(s) to recite sufficient structural elements and interconnection of the elements to positively position and define how the work support structure, presentation structure and ornamental side of the presentation area obscures the view of the presentation area so that an integral structure able to function as claimed is recited. It is noted that it is further unclear how such structures allow for the obstruction of a view of an unclaimed structure (the user). It is suggested that the structures be defined relative to the other claimed structures to provide such.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-3, 5-27, so far as defined, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinhilber. The patent to Steinhilber teaches structure substantially as claimed including a workstation having a presentation support structure (figs 2) for presenting a presentation area (16) and a work support structure (20) connected with the presentation support structure for supporting a user work area, the work support structure having a work side (top) and an ornamental side (bottom), the presentation support structure and the work support structure being movable relative to each other and to a user, the work support structure being movable to a position relative to the presentation support structure whereby the ornamental side obscures the view of the presentation area from the perspective of a user, and an adjustable arm (14) having a first end connected to the workstation and a second end connected with a mounting structure (12) for adjustable movement of the workstation between an extended working position away from the mounting structure and a retracted storage position adjacent the mounting structure. The positioning of the mounting structure secured to a wall, between specific structures is well within the level of ordinary skill in the art since such structure is commercially available and used structures are entitled to all its use thereby providing structure as claimed, so far as defined. The structures of Steinhilber provides movement between a work position and storage position.

Claim 4, so far as defined, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinhilber as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Leonard. The patent to Steinhilber teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including a pedestal supporting structure, the only difference being that such structure is not vertically adjustable. However, the patent to Leonard teaches the use of (fig. 1)a vertically adjustable pedestal unit to provide additional degree of adjustability to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Steinhilber to include a vertically adjustable support, as taught by Leonard since such structures are conventional alternative supports used in the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed.

Conclusion

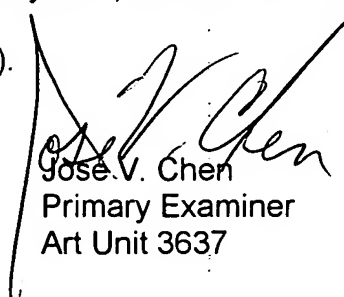
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The patents to Habenicht et al, D'Agaro et al, Wolters et al, Brown et al, Moon, Tezenas, Aidone et al, Hellwig et al, Hung, Randolph teach structure similar to applicant's.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to José V. Chen whose telephone number is (571)272-6865. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f, m-th 5:30am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (571)272-6867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jose V. Chen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3637

Chen/jvc
11-26-05